

Academy of Sciences of the USSR A.P. Karpinski, who was involved in the study of the geological structure of the Urals. In 1899, D.I. Mendeleev's expedition worked there, they surveyed the state of the mining Urals, the results of which were published in the major report about the state and prospects of the mining industry of the Urals in 1900. On 8 January 1922 at the meeting of the party and state leaders F.E. Dzerzhinsky, who was in Yekaterinburg accidentally during the travelling to Siberia, made a speech in the walls of this building.

The Ural State Conservatory named after M.P. Mussorgsky, one of the oldest musical institutions of Urals and Siberia has located in this unique building since 1934. The Main mountain government office is an outstanding example of the Ural cities-factories office buildings of the Classical period. It has the status of an architectural monument of federal significance.

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Circus

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People aren't able to contemplate the inner world, that's why they need visual images that reflect their ideas about it. In architecture such object are cult buildings and different erections. The circus is considered to be such kind of visual images in architecture.

A circus performance represent a show on the round arena of 12-13 meters in diameter. Mounted shows, performances of acrobats, jugglers and

tightrope-walkers are obligatory (a round arena is needed for mounted shows, by the way). And, of course, the best background of performance is laugh of the spectators, that's way lively and funny clowns were needed.

The circus, as many styles of art, has its own history, as well as its own architecture.

The hall of the circus includes an arena, an amphitheater, a dome, a stage, a placement for an orchestra, a lighting box and a bridge.

The round form of the arena is the most suitable for performances. The arena is surrounded by the barrier, which is half a meter of height and width. The coating for the arena is an elastic surface made from special synthetic yarn.

The amphitheater with spectators places surrounds the arena within unbroken circle. The incline of the amphitheater determined by visibility conditions from each place.

The dome of the circus is usually conic or in the form of the spherical segment. The inner surface is a background for aerial performances that's why its designed really decently and is colored in light hues, which don't draw visitors attention during the performances. The light hues also are good-perceptible for the light of searchlights. In the center of the dome, which is 18-20 meters of height, a ring is set with a diameter equal to the diameter of the arena that serves to mount the gymnastic equipment.

The stage in the modern circus is of secondary importance. Its uses for the front output of artist.

And now we touch the deep history of the circus. In the ancient Rome the word «circus» (a circus, a circle, a round building) meant an open building in the form of an elongated oval, like a modern racetrack. A Big Circus (Circus Maximus) was the largest building, it was located in the capital of Rome. The Roman circus had many differences with the circus in our time. It was a location of a number of folk shows, namely horse races, chariot races, gladiators combat and hounding of animals. Competitions were held during the holidays and were called «ludicircences». Circus in the Rome played a very important social role.

After the collapse of the Roman Empire the circus has lost the value of the main places of people entertainment. Chilperic 1, grandson of Clovis 1, King of the Franks, built circuses in Paris and Soissons. In these circuses a different shows were given, but they have weren't successful and so soon they were abandoned and broken. Theatrical performances received the great success of the society in the Middle Ages finally undermined the authority of the circus.

The circus of the modern type appeared only in the end of the 18th century. Two British rider Astley were the creators of the new circus. In 1774 in Paris, in the suburb of Temple, a round hall was built, where new presentations began. Different exercises on horses, acrobatic shows were a new program of world circus. Successor Astleys, Italians Franconi, built a circus for

the 2700 seats. They introduced new performances, such as pantomime and fighting wild animals. The circus show quickly spread throughout Europe.

In the second half of the 19th century, Russian circuses appeared. The first Russian stationary circus was opened in august 1873 in Saratov, the creators were brothers Nikitin's Dmitriy, Akim and Peter. They began their artist's journey on the streets of the city. Their father played on the hurdy gurdy and the boys showed musical performances. Nikitin's brothers fixedly settled in Moscow in 1991, in their stone house in Bolshaya Sadovaya Street (now the Theatre of satire).

Sacral architecture appeared in Yekaterinburg at the same time with its foundation in 1723.

Yekaterinburg has over 600 historical and cultural monument, 43 of them have the status of federal importance. The circus in Yekaterinburg is special. The circus with a unique hanging roof is the most popular place in the city.

The circus is located on the coast of the Iset River. It was opened the 1st of the February in 1980 and it's considered a continuation of the local circus history. The first circus was opened here in 1883. It's known because «The live pictures» (cinema) were first shown.

A Large Siberian circus was built in 1909, but it burned after 3 years. It was replaced by a simple pavilion under the canvas roof, which was built in 1933, but it burned too. A new circus is a real pride of the Ural. The unique external dome of metal rods through the system keeps the inner dome. It's unreal beautiful.



In the world, there are only two unique domes. One of them was built in Brazil. Oscar Nemeyer, who is the most famous Latin-American architect, was a creator of this dome. The authors of the circus in Yekaterinburg were also well-known people. They were Nikolai Nikitin, the author of the Ostankino television tower, and Julain Shvartsbreyn from the Central Research Institute of Experimental Design of spectacular building and sport facilities. All building organizations of the region participated in the construction of the circus.

The circus is visible from all points of the city. The circus looks more attractive the evening. The building has excellent acoustics, so besides the circus performances, there are organized concerts and shows. The circus group of the different countries of the world dream of a circus performance in Yekaterinburg. Also the building has great architecture, which allows to show the most difficult tricks.

However, not only hanging roof makes this one of the best circus in Europe. The circus is decorated by stone of Ural.

The circus named after National Artist of the USSR, the trainer Valentin Filatov.

In 2012 circus of Yekaterinburg won the Russian prize of Circus Art in the nomination «The best circus of the year».

In general, without false modesty we can say that our circus is considered to be the best in Europe.

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The Innovative Cultural Centre in Pervouralsk town

Maria Barabanova.

With the coming of Soviet government to Russia the style of buildings in cities extremely changed – strict monumentality emerged in the architecture. Eras of civil engineering in USSR replaced one after the other and having got herewith the names of that moment leaders surnames: Stalin time period houses for I. Stalin governed, Brezhnev time period for L. Brezhnev, Krushev time period for N. Khrushhev. However, subsequently while solving the problem of living condition improvement, the accent was directed to mass construction. The buildings were constructed with model projects and were similar to each other without significant distinctions in appearance and functioning.